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### The Southern Revolt Against the Machine.

While the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN dallies in the fruitless East, where Democratic delegates are plentiful enough but Democratic votes are as scarce as rose trees on the Mer de Glace, the Southern revolt against the party machine is gathering force with ominous rapidity. Nothing, or at least very little, has been said so far by way of direct protest against Mr. BRYAN'S campaign of occupation. That is quite unnecessary. Everybody understands that a dominant machine means instructed Bryan delegates, and that the revolt in question has for its object the prevention of an arrangement which will amount to Democratic suicide. What thoughtful and enlightened Southerners have in mind, therefore, is an arrest of Mr. BRYAN's caveat and the guarantee of a free field and an open mind for the party convention of next year.

Up to the present moment the most definite and candid overtures have emanated from North Carolina, and it is a curious coincidence that those which really represent enlightened sentiment should elucidate a hitherto much misunderstood and misrepresented episode. We refer to the episode of the disfranchisement of the negroes. Here is the Wilmington Messenger's presentation of the attitude of the white people of North Carolina:

"The freedom of thought and action within the party is what was held out to them if that consti tutional amendment was adopted. To free them selves from boss rule they voted for the amend ment, and hardly before the counting of the ballots was completed the old bosses began to crack the whips over their heads, and with the old time ery of negro domination (to get rid of which they supported the amendment) to frighten them back into abject submission to their domination. This actional rule, instead of being abandoned, as was expected, has become more and more despotic, till it has become merely a question as to how much longer the people will submit to it. There is remedy for the evil, and its application lies with the people themselves, and the time has come, we believe, when they will apply that remedy. It can be done within the party, and there is where it should be and will be done. It is for the people to take charge of their own political affairs and to

This is not a solitary, isolated atterance. It is in fact an expression of the sentiment of the best people of North Carolina and its neighbor States. Southern men of character and influence conented everywhere to the so-called "franchise amendments," not through any hostility to the negro himself, but because they believed it would emancipate the white multitude from ring rule and forever still the superstitious cry of negro domination." They had been induced to think that good for both races would come of it, and they acted in good faith according to their lights.

This is a larger and more complicated question than we care to examine just ow. What we wish to show in these remarks is that the disfranchisement of the Southern negro, advantageous as it has been for him, has not effected the emancipation of the Southern white. The old ignorant, besotted and ruthless machine is still in power, which brings us back by a logical and easy route to the problem of Mr. BRYAN's hold on the Democratic organization at the South and the likelihood of his ability, through that agency, to inflict a third paralysis upon the party. It is really no affair of ours. In this part of the country we have ceased to expect wisdom or useful achievement from the Democracy. Should our Southern SINDBAD unload the Old Man of the Sea, we might harbor hope. As it is, we content ourselves with the chronicle of omens, signs and possibilities.

But it is unquestionably in the power of the South to save us from a choice between two calamities masquerading under different disguises.

### Standards of Pure Food Products. The practical enforcement of pure food

laws seems certain to be prolific in perplexities. Aptillustrations of the difficulties which arise are furnished by three questions now under discussion by the British press. These queries are as follows:

What are sausages? What is cider?

What is whiskey? First, what are sausages? The Lancet deplores the non-existence of a legal definition of the sausage. We suppose it is ordinarily deemed to be a meat product. The householder who purchases a lot of sausages for his breakfast undoubtedly expects that they will be made up chiefly of meat, though he may have some doubt as to the precise animal which furnished it. We are solemnly assured, however, that in the London markets "the sausage that contains 90 per cent. of bread and 10 per cent. of meat is just as much a sausage as that which contains meat and bread in the inverse proportion." Nevertheless, the sausage which consists chiefly of flour is sold at the same price as the sausage which should consist chiefly of meat -that is to say, for very much more than the intrinsic value of its aggregate component parts, adding a very generous margin for profit. The leading medical journal of Great Britain, in protesting egainst this adulteration and demanding

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a standardized sausage, adds this consolatory observation for the comfort of those who may fear that they love the sausage not wisely but too well: "There is nothing to be said against a well made sausage which is prepared with sound meat. On the contrary, it affords a valuable, convenient and appetizing food; and that being so, the sausage should be standardized, so as to prevent it from being loaded with a cheap substitute, which is nearly always bread or broken and waste biscuits." There is this further consolation to the sausage eater. that the adulterating substance, the introduction of which is a fraud, cannot have any harmful effect upon the consumer's digestive apparatus. Crackers

are not dangerous to the digestion.

The second question which is agitating

British sanitary circles at the present moment of time relates to the purity of cider. It appears that cider is growing in popularity as a beverage to such an extent that the cider producing counties of England do not produce enough to satisfy the public demand. Hence it happens that some cider is put upon the market which does not contain any apple juice at all, and the venders cannot be punished for selling this liquid as cider in the absence of any statutory definition declaring either that eider is the pure juice of the apple or that it must contain a prescribed percentage of apple juice. It appears also that salicylic acid is being used as a preservative in cider, in objectionable proportions; and a demand has been nade upon the Government by the better class of cider producers in the western counties of England for legislation to prevent this adulteration and define cider by law.

The British Parliament is also troubled just now by the third question to which we have referred, namely, What is whiskey? In view of a Magistrate's decision on this subject a member of the House of Commons recently asked the President of the Local Government Board (Mr. BURNS, the well known Labor leader what steps had been taken by his department to appoint a committee to inquire into and settle the question of what was whiskey. Mr. Burns responded that he would take no action until the Magistrate's decision had been revised on a rehearing or reviewed on appeal, but added that any committee which he might appoint would be without power to give a final and controlling definition of whiskey; it could only express an opinion, which would have no legal sanction.

This was before the appearance of President ROOSEVELT'S edict on the subject, promulgated yesterday.

We refer to these practical questions to show the great importance of accurate definitions in pure food legislation Without them such legislation will remain a dead letter on the statute book.

The appointment of RALPH W. TAYLOR a negro of Columbus, to be auditor for the Navy Department was timed by President ROOSEVELT to anticipate by a few hours the speech of Senator FORAKER to his fellow citizens of Ohio, but it was a selection entirely creditable to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S interest in the negro citizen, Mr. TAYLOR by all reports being an accomplished and competent man, whose standing in the community is unim-

Why President ROOSEVELT attached a time fuse to the appointment is explained in the following despatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun:

" It was frankly said by close friends of the Pres ident, after the appointment was made, that in view of the state of the public feeling toward the President, Senator FORAKER would be very unwise to attack Mr. ROOSEVELE at this time to Ohio. Re ports that have been received by the friends of the Administration state that the sentiment in Ohio is so strongly in favor of the President that FORAKER will have great difficulty in getting a hearing should he make a series of onslaughts on the President."

These "close friends" of the President are not judicious, and on reading Senator FORAKER'S speech he will beg to be saved from them. The minatory tone of the notice they served upon the Senator will be resented by men of independent mind in every part of the country, and it must be offensive to a champion of free speech like THEODORE ROOSE-VELT, particularly as it turns out that the address of Senator FORAKER at the old home of WILLIAM MCKINLEY can by no straining of partisan construction be regarded as an attack or an onslaught upon the President of the United States. Its language is respectful, moderate, even chivalrous, and far from assailing the President, it defends him from his foolish friends, and some people with the challenge "My spear knows no brother" in mind may think it defends him from himself.

Senator FORAKER says he is reluctant to believe that the President is engaging in a political contest to determine his successor, in other words making a personal matter of the nomination of the Republican party for the highest office in its gift; and Mr. FORAKER flatly refuses to credit the report that President ROOSEVELT would "set limitations upon the freedom of speech of those who may differ with him." No one who knows Mr. ROOSEVELT'S scorn of weaklings could harbor such a suspicion, and Senator FORAKER'S disclaimer for him is only what might have been expected from a generous opponent. Having defended the President, Mr. FORAKER gently repels the insinuation of a published report that he was privy to the so-called \$5,000,000 conspiracy and was one of the promoters of it in association with E. H. HARRIMAN and JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. If Senator FORAKER is to be believed, he saw Mr. ROCKEFELLER for the first and last time twenty years ago at the laying of the cornerstone of the Young Men's Christian Association at Cleveland, and he has met E. H. HARRIMAN three times at social functions, but "never communicated with

ject whatever." Passing to the President's policies. Senator FORAKER pointed out that except in the cases of joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona and the Railroad Rate bill, which he opposed for what he deemed sound constitutional reasons, he had supported Mr. Roose-VELT continuously during his two administrations; and, again on constitu-

him, directly or indirectly, on any sub-

tional grounds, he had disagreed with him about his dismissal without honor of a battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The rest of Mr. FORAKER's speech was mainly a declaration of independence as a Senator representing the State of Ohio, and this declaration, although it should not be necessary, seems to have been justified by the nature of the extraordinary notice sent out from Washington by the President's "close friends." Every citizen, whether he likes JOSEPH B. FORAKER or not, whether he reveres the President or simply supports him, should read with an open mind and in a spirit of fair play this speech of a man who has the courage of his convictions, a quality which is becoming ominously uncommon in our public life

# Chance for Peace in Central

America. It is not often that the easiest way out of grave international difficulties is the best way. Yet this is emphatically the case in the present Central American complication. If President ZELAYA will recall his army of invasion and announce that the honor of his country has been amply vindicated by the punishment already inflicted on his opponent the clouds which now hang over Central America will be dissipated.

The provocation which led to the Nicaraguan military operations was so trivial that some observers find it impossible to avoid the conclusion that President ZELAYA took advantage of a really insignificant incident solely for the purpose of advancing some larger scheme. Prompt and generous action of the sort indicated above would dissipate the quite general belief that ZELAYA cherishes an ambition to constitute himself the head of a government which shall include the entire area from Mexico to Panama.

Nicaragua represents about 30 per cent. of the entire area of the five Central American republics and has a little more than one-tenth of the total population. ZELAYA'S ambition misleads him widely if he thinks he can conquer and rule his neighbors. The conquest of Honduras is as far as those neighbors will allow him to go, and they are abundantly able to prevent his further advance. It is beyond belief that they will even allow him to hold Honduras in the event of his manifest intention so to do. Any attempt to extend further the field of his operations would only result in his own downfall and in disaster to his

We believe that the end of the trouble is in sight through the withdrawal of Nicaragua's army of invasion and a new election in Honduras. By adopting such a course President ZELAYA will come out of the strife with all the honors of war and with enhanced reputation as a statesman.

### The Governor's Duty.

Governor HUGHES must not believe that by refusing to do duty as Sheriff of Albany county and Mayor of the city of Albany he can escape appeals from persons anxious to get a little cheap advertising. They know as well as he does the proper and legal method by which failure of local authorities to do their duty should be brought before the Chief Executive. They know, too, the difficulty of making out a case against de linquent Mayors and Sheriffs, and they have no stomach for the long, hard

course such proceedings involve. Unfortunately for Governor HUGHES, his immediate predecessor in office weakly allowed himself to be used in the manner in which it is now attempted to repeat. Governor Higgins, and before him Governor ROOSEVELT, issued proclamations telling others to do their sworn duties and calling attention to the pains and penalties provided for violation of the laws. This served no good purpose. It did, however, establish a precedent that Governor HUGHES has an excellent opportunity to reverse; as apparently

he intends to do. In defence of innocent, misguided persons who honestly believe a Governor should go about closing gambling places, disorderly resorts and the like, something may be said. For the last five or six years they have been urged from high places to adopt a system of government that would relieve each locality of responsibility and power, to concentrate them in an administrative machine, in which peculiar virtue is said to abide. Unquestionably, some citizens have been convinced that the advocates of this change are in the right. That a large proportion of those who are now pestering Governor HUGHES belong to this class is open to serious doubt. Some of them are unquestionably anxious to "put the Governor in a hole." Others are merely nuisances, whose chief ambition is to get their names before the public.

Note Concerning the Succession. There is no doubt of the present sincerity of Senator La Follette's fervid declaration of allegiance:

" Yes, sir, we must have ROOSEVELT again; n

one else will fill the bill." But in case he stands to his word and refuses to fill the bill the Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin could name a short, chunky, oratorical young man, who wears his hair pompadour, whose face is clean shaven, who is not a reactionary, who would not refuse the job if it were offered to him, and who will be prepared, at the proper time, to swear on the Good Book itself that he is of the

# Dunne's Contest.

Mayor DUNNE of Chicago now says that he may contest the election of FRED A. Busse, who defeated him at the polls at the recent municipal election, because of "the small plurality" and "wholesale bribery." Mr. DUNNE is a little late with his charges. The plurality by which he was defeated was above 13,000, a fairly respectable margin. No one has alleged that the election was more corrupt than any other of Chicago's contests at the polls. Apparently Mr. DUNNE himself did not think of making a contest until some time after the result was announced, and after "his friends" had urged him to such action.

It would be interesting to know who these "friends" are. The situation would

be simplified, for instance, if it were established that foremost among them stood a man who has found an election contest a most valuable political possession.

That New York is now taking its share in the excavation of the archæological treasures of Egypt, as shown by Dr. LYTHGOE'S report to the Metropolitan Museum, should cause great gratification. The area which has been conceded to the museum for exploration is one of immense importance and is as likely to yield objects of interest as any of the places that have become famous for the finds made in them. The museum here again takes its proper place with the great promoters of art and knowledge.

EUGENE GRIFFIN, who died suddenly at Schenectady yesterday, was a West Pointer and a trained military engineer who left the service to become later, as vicepresident of the great General Electric Company, a successful man of business. The breadth and keenness of his intellectual interests were manifested in many ways during an active career; in one way, for example, as a valued contributor to the columns of this journal.

Two hours after a poolroom opened for business the police of the Nineteenth precinct raided it and arrested its managers. The police of every precinct in New York, or any other city, could do as much for any other poolroom if they wanted to. No gambling house worth closing can exist in a town having a police force of any size without the knowledge and consent of some policeman or policemen. A very small poker game, or an extremely active handbook man might possibly do business with out coming to the knowledge of the police, but even this is exceedingly improbable. The policeman knows what is going on in his precinct.

Yesterday the baseball season of 1907 opened for both the major leagues. The Giants are no longer the World's Champions, but they are a good team and their opportunity for winning the national pennant is excellent. The Highlanders, too, have talent in abundance. There is no reason why the players of each team should not furnish good, clean, exciting ball through the entire

season if their managers will let them. The Highlanders have a cleaner record than the Giants. Their manager has not been afflicted with the peculiarities of temper and disposition that distinguish McGBAW Their care should be to maintain their good reputation. The Giants have acted badly They have been conspicuous in their rowdy ism and bad conduct. Yet they have ample opportunity and incentive to reform.

And what an amazing crowd of basebal lovers would attend a series of post-season games between the Giants, champions of the National League, and the Highlanders, champions of the American League!

Lieutenant-Governor DBAPER of Massa chusetts is another who thinks the country is suffering from "nerves." When a train is late on a suburban road the commuters think the country is going to the "demnition bowwows." Everybody is kicking, including Uncle Jon Cannon, who couldn't go on a junket to Panama without chafing at the Colon quarantine and complaining of discrimination. Molehills loom like mountains and pessimism is popular. Every politician who doesn't visit the White House is a conspirator, and our liberties are in danger from too much vigilance. Paranoia abounds. The country is in danger of becoming one vast lunatic asylum. Lieutenant-Governor DRAPER has a suggestion

" When the death of President McKinley oc curred you know how, as a mark of respect to him. people paused for a moment on the day of his month and let our tired brains rest. In this strenuous country, from the President down to the bellboy, everybody should take a month's rest. | 1

would do them all good." The bellboy is willing, but what about the President?

Secretary TAFT and I understand each other perfectly. There are no two men in the United States who are socially more friendly than Secretary TAFT and myself. TAFT has told me for the last two years that he was not a candidate and would not be a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency.—Senator Scott of West Virginia.

It has always been supposed that WILLIAM H. TAFT could speak for himself. It is a revelation that NATHAN BAY Scorr is the repository of his aspirations and renuncia-

Every one knows what I think of ministerial slumming. I believe that when it is carried on for fun or to satisfy curiosity it is immoral—it is detestable. But when an investigation of existing social conditions is undertaken for the purpose of finding out how those conditions can be bettered, or how the great problems of our cities can be solved, then it is not only legitimate, but highly praiseworthy. —Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

The same opinion was held by the energetic young clergyman deposed by Bishop GREER. was a lecturer on sociology, but his zeal outran his discretion. In the search for conditions that could be bettered he went too far, but there probably never was a time when he did not cite the example of Dr. PARKHURST to justify himself.

# WOMAN'S SUPERIORITY.

Perhaps the Suffrage Should Be Restricted in Her Favor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter on "Man's Right to Govern" and "Servant Problem Solution From Elizabeth" must at least set the students of psychology to thinking. In one a woman says that women should not have the bal lot, and gives as one of her reasons for denying en the ballot that "if woman is man's equ she has no right to arouse him from his peaceful slumbers at 2 A. M. to hunt a burglar; she should be able to defend her own fireside." This in no way shows that women are not equal to men, but on the contrary proves conclusively that women are able to direct the strength of men just as men

direct the strength of horses.

In the other letter it is said—I suspect by a mere man-that "the reason why women kick so much about taking care of their houses is because they This is not true. It is the are as a rule too lazy." superior master mind of woman again wishing to mand and have some one attend to these things for her. It has absolutely nothing to do with being lazy, any more than the woman who got the may to hunt a burglar at 2 A. M. was lazy in not getting

up and attending to the burglar herself. I have always believed that the country would be better off if the ballot were restricted and placed only in the hands of intelligent people, and thes two letters have about convinced me that the bal-lot should be given to the women only. It might be well to wait until women are able to make may cook and wash dishes in the same way they make him hunt burglars at 2 A. M. When they accomolish this their minds will be free to work by day on affairs of the State and rest peacefully at night and mere man ought to know enough to get out before he is put out, and attend to dish washin and burglar hunting-and perhaps look after mouse now and then-which he is fitted for, and women attend to the things they are fitted fo QUIDNUNG.

### NEW YORK, April 11. Dissension in School 160.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly make known through the columns of your paper that all the teachers of Public School (grades iA to 4B) are not in favor of an increase of 40 per cent. in their salaries regardless of what she MANHATTAN, April 11.

To Honor Mr. Metz. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me second motion to give a dinner in honor of our bus nesslike and wideawake Comptroller. He is worthy CHARLES K. ROTALTON

ACTIVITIES.

From the Museum Bulletin for April. The expedition organized to carry on excavations in Egypt on behalf of the museum, announcement of which was made in the Bulletin of November last, began active work the middle of January on a concession granted to it by the Egyptian Government at the Pyramids of Lisht. These two pyramids are near the southern end of the pyramid field at a point about thirty-five miles south of Cairo, with the pyramid of Medim still further to the south and the Dashir and Sakkara groups next on the north.

The Lisht pyramids both date from the Middle Empire—the northernmost having been identified as belonging to King Amenemhat I. of the twelfth dynasty, and the southernmost as that of his son and successor, Usertesen I .- and stand upon two rising desert hills about one and a half kilometres apart and but a few hundred metres back from the edge of the cultivated land of the Nile valley. Like all the others, these pyramids have served as stone quarries for the builders of succeeding periods, and in each case, when stripped of its casing, the more loosely constructed core has in its outer part become disintegrated, thus covering the construction with a coating of débris and drift sand.

Previous to the present work of this expedition on the site M. Maspero, in 1882, carried on investigations which resulted in the identification of the pyramids as given above, but he was prevented from reaching the burial chamber of either pyramid by the occurrence of water in the ower levels of their entrance passages. In 1894-95 excavations were undertaken at Lisht by the French Institute of Oriental Archæology at Cairo. That work was confined principally to the southern pyramid, that of Usertesen I., and to the clearing of the pyramid temple, near which they found a series of ten life sized seated statues of the King which originally stood in the temple.

In undertaking the present work upon the site we determined to concentrate at first on the northern pyramid of Amenemhat and on the cemetery of private tombs about it, upon which the French had made only tentative trials and which for the greater part remained undisturbed in modern times. We decided, further more, to begin the work by first clearing the pyramid along its eastern side, for it was on this side (the river side) of a pyramid that the temple stood in which worship of the King was perpetuated, while on either side of it were often grouped the tombs of important officials of his court In addition to the uncovering of such constructions if they were still preserved, i was our hope, in clearing back to the original line of the base of the pyramid, to recover perhaps in its lower courses the outer pyramid facing, together with the surrounding pavement. These having been covered to a certain height with drift sand and débris, after the pyramid had ceased to be cared for, would have escaped the plundering for stone which the upper part of the construction suffered later on

Our work began with the introduction of the railway, southward toward the pyramid, from a point on the northern edge of the hill where the débris could be dumped into a valley below, the valley having previously been tested and found to contain nothing which would be covered up in the process. The railway was advanced straight in toward the base of the pyramid and then carried along close under its eastern side. The first step in the process of clearing was the removal of the upper layer of drift sand and disintegrated limestone (of an average depth of about 75 centimetres) along the lower slope of the pyramid, thus exposing sulting from the general ruin of the site after its final desertion. We next out through this level, which proved to have an average depth of about 1.25 metres, and found scattered over this side of the pyramid generally, housewalls of mudbrick and other remains which proved, from scarabs, beads and similar material found in them, to date from the Roman period. Having recorded photographically this level of the Roman occupation of the site, we are now cutting down to the original twelfth dynasty level below, and are beginning to expose both tomb construction of that period and also massive walls of sun dried brick and of stone which clearly occur in direct relation to the pyramid itself. The débris of this lower level is vielding small objects of the twelfth dynasty, such as amulets, scarabs (one of which is inscribed with the name of Amenembat I.), and beads, of blue glaze amethyst and carnelian.

We are now employing a force of 150 natives, a part of them trained diggers whom we brought down from upper Egypt and a part of them taken from Lisht and the other villages round about. This force will soon be increased, in order that we may both continue the clearing of the pyramic itself and also begin the excavation of the contemporary twelfth dynasty cemetery which practically surrounds it. Our concession, beyond the district immediately about the pyramids, extends northward for about nine miles and contains ceme teries of other periods which the work of the expedition will cover in due course The excavations are being carried out under the joint direction of Arthur C. Mace (Oxford) and myself, with Herbert E. Winlock (Harvard) associated with us on the staff of the expedition. A. M. LYTHGOE.

PYRAMIDS OF LISHT, March 1. The Gentle Art of Pish Tickling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yes, % possible to catch fish by tickling them if conditions are such that you can reach them with your hands under the shelving banks or rocks. Did Mr. Mitz ever snare suckers or trout when he was a "kid" and notice how quietly the fish would settle down into the loop as soon as he felt the wire touch his belly? Both are easy after you know FIBHERMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: FOR Mr. Mitz's information I beg to say that the story of the Scotch method of catching flounders is quite true. I have done it in the River Bladnoch in Wigtown shire. We boys, however, were armed with a leester," a kind of weapon like Neptune's triden and when we had the flounder under foot we deftiy

nabbed him with our "leester." As to the tickling of salmon, I have heard als of that, but of a species of salmon sea trout. My informant was none other than Tom Nicholso the champion quoiter and curier of America ar general all round reliable good fellow. If Ton says he did it it is so, but I'll take him to a sai pool in the same River Bladnoch, and if he car tickle salmon there, well—"Twa' wee sma' haifs' A. McG. BROWN, are on me.

President New York Scottish Society. NEW YORK, April 11.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Wilson indorsing the opinion of the Attorney-General on the que dent slips for once in his rhetoric. The sentence is which the slip occurs is "I agree with this The President might agree with the author of the opinion, but how he could agree with so inanimat thing as an opinion is beyond me. New York. April 11.

Buckeye Statesman Makes a Discovery, From an interview with Representative Longwo Ohio more than any other State is known as the mother of Presidents.

THE METROPOLITAN'S EGYPTIAN UNIQUE EXPOSITION FEATURES. A REMINDER FOR W. T. STEAD A Genuine Prehistoric Elephant and an Historic Flag.

At least one feature of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition will be unique. The directors are planning to show one piece of statuary. as they call it, which will throw all previous pieces into the shade.

This vaunted ornament will be nothing less than an actual prehistoric mammoth It will decorate the plaza in front of the Alaska building and will be protected by a specially constructed shelter or canopy.

Late last summer while President Chilberg was at Nome word was brought in that a complete specimen of a mammoth encased in ice had been discovered on Cleary Creek. Mr. Chilberg investigated and learned that the specimen was practically perfect, the flesh and hide being intact, except in one small place, which the melting ice had exposed, where some animal had eaten away a portion of the flesh. Aside from the small hole in its back the animal was in excellent shape, the finest tribute to cold storage in existence.

It was too late then to send a crew of men. to preserve the specimen, but there was the consolation that the approaching cold weather would freeze it solidly and no harm could come to it until next summer. Early next season Prof. Trevor Kincaid, the zoologist of the University of Washington, will be sent up to dig the exposition's prize piece of statuary" out of the ice.

Another interesting feature of the exposition will be the flag which will be run up on the Alaska building June 1, 1909. No ordinary Stars and Stripes will be used but the original American flag that was hoisted first over the district of Alaska when that empire was purchased by the United States.

Recently the discovery was made that the original flag with thirty-six stars was in a vault at the offices of Dexter Horton & Co. of Seattle. The history of this flag is intimately connected with the history of Alaska, which country it is the purpose of the exposition to exploit.

The treaty ceding Alaska to the United The treaty ceding Alaska to the United States was signed by Russia on March 30, 1867, and was ratified by the Senate May 27 the same year. Owing to the opposition in the country to the purchase, the House refused to pass the bill appropriating \$7,200,000 for its payment and the matter hung over will July 14, 1868, when a compromise was reached whereby the appropriation was passed. priation was passed. However, the United States in the mean-

time had gone ahead and ordered possession taken of the country, and a body of American troops on a warship left San Francisco in the fall of 1867 for Sitka. They proceeded by the inside channel first to Wrangell.

At that point there were living a few Americans engaged in pioneer work. One of these was Edward Leudecke, who, the troops touched at that point, heard for the first time of the American purchase Although the country was not then formally taken over by the United States, he ran to the flagpole there and hoisted the American flag, and there it flew for many months. In the meantime the troops proceeded Sitka, then the capital, and on October 18.

1867, the Russian flag was pulled down and the American flag raised before the barracks and in the presence of a detach-ment of both American and Russian troops The flag of Leudecke floated till 1868, when the news of the admission of Nebraska to the Union was announced, and then the flag with thirty-six stars was pulled down and another one with thirty-seven stars was raised in its place. Leudecke, however, clung carefully to his flag, and in 1905 turned the banner over to G. E. Rodman, an attorney of Wrangell, who sent it on to its present destination for safe keeping. Leudecke is now 72 years of age and is strong and hearty. He remembers perstrong and hearty. He remembers per-fectly the first arrival of American troops in the north and the amazement and joy of the few Americans there on being told that Alaska had been purchased from th

tussians. There are unique features also about the million dollar appropriation made for the exposition by the State of Washington. The bills passed provide for \$600,000 of the appropriation to be devoted to the erection versity of Washington, on the can which the exposition will be held. structures will be used as exhibit p during the world's fair, and after its will be used for educational purposes

The remaining \$400,000 will be used for the erection of a handsome Washington building and for the collection and maintenance of a representative exhibit. A commission will be appointed by the Governor of Washington which will have entire charge of the participation of the Evergreen State. None of the money will be expended by the exposition management

Terrors of a Projected Hotel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Congener wonders why there is not a summer hotel in the vicinity of New York "for professional people, people of education and refinement, but not of large means." In his list of the class he refers to cludes "writers, artists, players, teachers, min

isters, lawyers and physicians." One very excellent reason why such a hotel is not and cannot be successfully established is that it would not last a week. The classes he names are not temperamentally suited to be housed together The actors would want to tell the other inmate how they "knocked 'em cold" on the road; the painters would squint at things, dab imaginary color with their thumbs and talk of nothing but the middle distance and rose madder. The would insist on reading their manuscripts aloud while the doctors told how they took out tonsils and appendixes. What the teachers and minister might do I cannot say. The lawyers would orate

and discuss politics. Each individual would find the others intolerable in proportion as they would not listen to him. Thos listened he would love. There would be marriages and elopements. There would be bellow ings echoing through the woods and putting umped, and no one would be on time for meals. Hell would reign supreme in such a hor

NEW YORK, April 10.

Perfect Blend of the Nutmeg State. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: More than eve o I incline to the belief of dear old Prof. Dwight that New York is thoroughly provincial. Fancy a cooktail in which, as "Stickler" contends, each sep-arate and individual ingredient stands out like a poulder on a deserted Connecticut farm: or, may add, like the assurance of one who never volun-

tarily strays from the Great White Way. Let it never be my lot, or the lot of any true friend of mine, to partake of a drink of this description Let it rather be my portion to imbibe the cocktai that is a true blend of all its component parts; whose ensemble is as perfect as is the combination of a peautiful woman and a bunch of fragrant violets; whose effect is that of a whiff of mountain air at sunrise.

A cocktail such as I have described, ar I have before said is to be found in this snug little burg, drives all thoughts of melancholy into and arms its consumer afresh for the problems of life, however difficult, which may cor ront him from day to day NORWICE, Conn., April 10.

Great Electricity Storage Station.

Lake Brusio, in the Grisons, is now the scene of the most powerful electricity generating and dis-tribution stations in Europe, if not in the world. It has been obtained by turning the stream of th chlaveno, in the Poschiavo Valley, at its exit rom the lake of the same name, through a grea conduit three miles long, to a reservoir above the level of the central station, and therefore giving the highest known fall.

From the reservoir five enormous sets of pipes secured to the sheer rock conduct the water to the generating station, whence 36,000 horse-power of ctricity is distributed about the shores of Lakes Como and Maggiore, and high pressure as far the great plain of Milan

Distrust and Confidence

Happy Hill correspondence Rich Hill Review We make a trip to town twice a week to trade tobacco and tin money. The place we trade at is Griffith's, but somehow we always watch Tom Akrigg when counting them, but turn our pack when the preacher (W. E. Snow) counts the and let on like we have lots of confidence.

Muggsoy. Knicker-Can he play base cker-Not very well; he has a stutter

# That the Churches of This Country Ara

Organized to Help Great Movements. Leading men in the great Protestant denominations are saving that William T Stead of the Review of Reviews displayed a lamentable lack of knowledge of religious movements in America when he told the Methodists on Monday last that he had been unable to find the church of Christ in Amer. ica, or anything which stood for it, and that its address did not appear in the telephone

directory. Many leading New York pastors and laymen, as well as others representing great churches in all parts of the country. members of the executive committee which has been charged with the organization of a federate council of the churches of Carist in America, and which now represents millions of Protestant communicants. The Rev. Dr. E. B. Sanford is secretary of this committee. Dr. Sanford said yester-

day:
"Mr. Stead seems to be utterly ignorant that in the last of the great movement that in the last few years has been bringing the churches of Christ in this country into close federated relations. The office of this national federation is in the heart of the city and its tele phone number is in the directory. If Mr. Stead will call us up or call at our office in the Bible House it will give us pleasure to set him straight in the matter. "In 1905 five hundred delegates, represent-

churches having a membership of over 17,000,000, met in conference in this city and unanimously adopted a plan under there is now organizing a great Federate Council of the churches, made up of representatives officially appointed by the national assemblies of all the leading de-nominations. Through this council the church of Christ purposes 'to stand together and lead in the discussion of, and give an impulse to, all great movements that make for righteousness International arbitration is one of the specific objects which has been named

"In reply to Mr. Stead's statement that he has been unable to discover the church of Christ in our country I would like to call his attention to recent actions regarding Congo reform, child labor, temperance divorce legislation and kindred social questions, work for which is being vigorously pushed and is for the most part in the bandof men and women connected with our churches and looking to them for moral

"Mr. Stead is utter utterly mistaken in his diagnosis of the situation. There has never been a time in the history of American Christianity when the churches faced so many difficult problems as at present, but in spite of sins of omission and commission t can fairly be said that there has never been a day when the church of Christ realized

more than now its responsibilities. more than now its responsibilities."
Dr. Sanford called attention to the fag that perhaps Mr. Stead and others fail to appreciate the work and influence of the Church in America because so little recognition, at least of the Protestant bodies, had been given in the great national conferences in the interests of peace and civic righteous ness. He called attention to the fact that on the programme of the peace conference to be held in Carnegie Hall next week there appear the names of three Jewish rabbis, one Roman Catholic prelate, one Protestant Episoopal Bishop, two Congregational and one Unitarian ministers. "Where," he one Unitarian ministers. "Where," ne asked, "are the representatives of the Methodist Church with its six million communicants, of the Baptist Church with its five millions, to say nothing of the great Presbyterian and Lutheran bodies?"

### MRS. MACKAY RESTRAINED. Injunction Stops the Work of Tearing Down

Old Church at Roslyn. MINROLA, L. I., April 11 .- A temporary niunction restraining Mrs. Mackay and others from removing the old Trinity Church or tearing it down to have it removed was granted to-day by Supreme Court Judge Carr in the Nassau county Supreme Court. A hearing on the question of making the injunction permanent will take place

April 18 next. Mrs. Macks Mackay tried some time ago to induce the people of Roslyn to build a new church, but was unsuccessful, and she then gave the entire sum of \$50,000 for the construction of the building. With the money she had collected from others she furnished

This new church was dedicated a short while ago. It then occurred to Mrs. Mackay that the old church was not needed and she proposed to tear it down or sell it to some one who would tear it down and use the ground for laying out a lawn alongside

he new church. She instructed her agents, McKim, Mead & White, to sell the property, and a couple of days ago the old building was sold to William Sherrers, a liveryman of Roslyn, for \$25. Sherrers agreed to tear the building the state of th ing down and carry it away. He expected to begin this work in a day or two, but Henry M. W. Eastman, one of the vestrymen of the church, thought Mrs. Mackay had no right to sell the old church, and he appeared before Supreme Courts Carr and asked for an injunction, He held that although Mrs. Mackay gave the money for the new church she had no right to authorize her agents to dispose the old building without the authority the wardens or vestrymen of the church This old edifice was erected in 1869.

# TAXED ON "MARKET VALUE."

Importer's Ability to Buy Cheaper Than Competitors Doesn't Affect the Duty.

Last December a lot of imitation diamonds which N. Levy of Providence, R. I., had purchased of A. Kossmann, Suarwoski & Co. of Wattens, Austria, was held up by the oustoms officer at Providence as undervalued. The case was referred to the Appraiser's office in New York. The amount involved was a large one, but the principal interest in the case comes from the principle involved General Appraiser Sharretts said yesterday that Mr. Levy had proved by submitting bills from manufacturers and in various countries that he had correctly stated the price paid for the stones. But as it appeared that Mr. Levy was the only person in this country who could purchase the goods at the low price and that the low price was limited by the manufacturers of the imitation stones to but one indiimitation stones to but vidual in each country, it was held that privileged price so limited did not constitute that duty should be computed on the price which the trade generally had to pay for

# RELIEF WORK IN CHINA.

Four Hundred Thousand Lives Now Being Sustained by Foreign Funds. Washington, April 11 .- The State De-

partment this afternoon received a despatch from Louis Klopsch, editor of the Christian Herald, transmitting the following cablegram from the editor of the North China News regarding the famine in China "Relief work proceeding at highest pressure. Four hundred thousand lives now sustained by foreign relief. Further aid indispensable until June. Officials and y cooperating satisfactorily."
Klopsch adds that this clearly in dicates that relief operations must confor at least another two months if the

fits are to prove effective. The Red Cross to-day sent out a further appeal for funds to aid in the relief of the Russian famine sufferers.

President to Speak at the Unveiling of Rough Riders' Monument. WASHINGTON, April 11 .- President Roose velt will attend the unveiling of the montiment to the dead of the Rough Riders.

his old regiment, at the Arlington Nation

Cemetery to-morrow. The ceremonies will take place at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon. The President will drive over to Arlington

and will make an address at the unveiling Thomas Bailey Aldrich's Will Probated. Boston, April 11 .- Judge Flint, sitting in the Probate Court, to-day admitted the will of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. The tate goes to the widow, Mrs. Mary F. rich, who is named as executrix. April 5, 1904, is the date of the will. The testator left real estate worth \$35,000 and personal

property worth \$150,000.